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**TURAL ENEMY**—Cambodian soldiers take cover under their ponchos from the monsoon rains that have been soaking the Kirirom area. The troops are moving toward them, which has been under control of Communist forces for the last few weeks.

## Lignew Says Senate Bid to End War Is 'Blueprint for 1st U.S. Defeat'

By James M. Naughton  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—President Spiro T. Agnew, ring that the Nixon administration was prepared to see the war to an honorable charged today that a Senate deal for a fixed withdrawal of American troops was a blueprint for the first defeat in the history of the United States." Mr. Agnew launched the attack speech delivered in Miami to members of the Veterans Foreign Wars, on an "amendment to end the war" and its if sponsors, Sens. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., and George S. McGovern, D., S.D. "We wonders if they really give

a damn," said the Vice-President about the possible consequences of their plan to halt American combat operations in South Vietnam at the end of this year and bring all U.S. troops home by mid-1971.

Passage of the amendment would destroy prospects for a negotiated settlement in Paris, leave the South Vietnamese prey to a Communist slaughter, imperil other allies in Southeast Asia and offer the American people nothing more than "humiliation and disaster" for its combat efforts, Mr. Agnew said.

Sponsors of the Senate amendment announced they were considering making major changes to it, Reuters reported today.

"One change would extend the type and date of the withdrawal from a phased pull-out of all troops by June 30, 1971, to a uniform pull-out by December 31, 1971."

Sen. McGovern announced the proposals, which he said he hoped would draw more support to the amendment. He said it now has about 37 supporters in the Senate, which is expected to vote on the measure before the Sept. 2 recess.

**Reaction Is Swift**

Mr. Agnew acknowledged that his charges were "among the strongest since I took office" 18 months ago, but said that the proposal was the most dangerous presented to Congress in 19 years.

Reaction on Capitol Hill was swift and kind. Sen. McGovern issued a statement saying the real defeat would be to continue "on a self-defeating course which is slaughtering the people of Southeast Asia, wasting the lives of American men and disrupting both the American economy and our society."

The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, told reporters he favored an accelerated withdrawal of American forces, but agreed with Mr. Agnew that the Hatfield-McGovern amendment would be a "premature retreat."

Mr. Agnew's remarks were not unlike his earlier assault on the Senate critics of the Nixon administration's Vietnam policy. They reflected as well the intentions of the White House to reassure Asian allies that Mr. Nixon had no plan to turn his back on them.

The Vice-President will carry his message to South Korea, Thailand, Nationalist China and South Vietnam next week.

But Mr. Agnew stated today, more forcefully than any administration official has done, the House voted, 270 to 11, against mandatory controls and instead gave him discretionary authority to impose them. The President

White House view that the war in South Vietnam has "prevented a

AD

the same time the North Vietnamese, for the eighth day, are attacks on two allied fire.

O'Reilly and Barnett—some

days south of the DMZ along Laoian border. Three ground

were reported around the

Cambodia, military spokes-

said today that Communist

had yesterday stepped up the

of fighting there. They put

the infinite barrage of mortar fire

the provincial capital of

Phnom Penh, and also attacked

ment positions near the

and Kompong Chhnang, to

east, with mortar and small

fire.

Another development under-

AD

the flare-up of action there,

U.S. military command dis-

today the loss Saturday of

more helicopters in Laos. Two

were shot down by Communists

the first, also fell by

aircraft fire, the command

One crew member was killed,

were wounded and two

were captured.

All the 30 defendants convicted

today at the one-day trial were

sentenced in absentia. Those re-

ceiving death sentences were also

stripped of their Cambodian na-

### 9 Ministers Draw Death Sentences

## Sihanouk's Wife Gets Life in Absentia

By Arthur Dommen

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 17.—The majority of the members of former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk's government in exile were sentenced to death in absentia today by a military tribunal.

The nine sentenced on charges of conspiracy to commit treason included former Prime Minister Penn Nouth and former Ambassador to the United Nations Huot Samnath. The tribunal also sentenced Sihanouk's wife, Monique Leat, to life imprisonment and 11 others to 20 years' imprisonment for a variety of charges that included trafficking with the Viet Cong during Sihanouk's years in power.

Sihanouk, who was ousted as chief of state March 18, was himself sentenced to death in absentia last month.

Three other ministers in Sihanouk's exile government, who Sihanouk has claimed are in Communist-held areas of Cambodia, were not tried. The government asserts

that these three, who are former members of the National Assembly, were killed on Sihanouk's orders in 1967 for leftist rebellion against his regime.

Cambodia has been under martial law since June 1, and this gives military tribunals extraordinary powers in dealing with charges involving the security of the state.

Sihanouk's wife, Monique, is widely known here to have benefited financially from the commercial deals with the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese that took place with Sihanouk's blessing. She is regarded by many Cambodians as having played a role similar to that played by Mrs. Ngo Dinh Nhu in the latter years of President Ngo Dinh Diem's regime in South Vietnam. After Sihanouk's ouster, she was pilloried in cartoons posted all over Phnom Penh not only for her alleged love of power and money, but also for being a baneful influence on the former chief of state. She is now in exile with Sihanouk in Peking.

Princess Monique

tionality and had their property confiscated.

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Princess Monique

that they were reports of light scattering today.

At Cong radio over the weekend disclosed orders to in-

vestigate on Page 2, Col. 5.

## Payments Balance Losses Cut But Deficit Is Still Over \$5 Billion

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WPT)—The U.S. balance-of-payments position improved modestly in the April-June period, but the chronic deficit still ran at a worrisome \$5.1 billion annual clip, government figures showed today.

This was a bit better than the record \$7.2 billion shortfall for 1969, but small comfort to administration monetary officials who are concerned that continued deep deficits can undermine foreign confidence in the dollar.

For the second quarter of 1970, the deficit on the so-called liquidity basis was \$1.267 billion after seasonal adjustment—\$63 million decline from the first quarter. The annual rate is four times this amount.

The liquidity method of accounting measures dollar claims against the United States held by all foreign individuals and institutions—private as well as governmental—after subtraction of American claims on foreign currencies.

Another method—the official reserve transactions basis—indicated a seasonally adjusted deficit of \$1.761 billion, a decline of \$1.1 billion from the first-quarter level. This measures the liabilities held only by governments and central banks and excludes those held in private hands.

The balance of payments is the surplus or deficit of what the United States spends, lends, invests and gives away abroad over the flow of dollars back into this country.

Part of the last quarter's improvement stemmed from a substantial improvement in the American trade balance—the surplus of exports over imports. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the export surplus rose to \$946 million in the April-June period from \$618 million in the previous quarter.

Another big favorable factor was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



NO PLACE TO HIDE—The ruins of houses in Quneitra, on the occupied Golan Heights, demolished by Israeli forces to deprive Arab guerrillas of hiding places.

### Wins by a Single Vote

## Economy Minister Franjieh Is New President of Lebanon

By Eric Pace

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (NYT)—Minister of the Economy Suleiman Franjieh was chosen by parliament today to be president of Lebanon by a one-vote margin on the third ballot, after which fist-fights broke out on the floor of the house.

Outside the building, gunfire from Mr. Franjieh's supporters echoed through this port city in celebration of the victory, which came by a vote of 50 to 49 in the single-chamber parliament, sitting as an electoral college.

Mr. Franjieh, who edged out Elias Sarkis, governor of the central bank of Lebanon, is scheduled to assume office for a six-year term Sept. 23. He succeeds Charles Helou, who, under the constitution, was not eligible to succeed himself.

The president-elect, a Maronite Christian as all Lebanese presidents are by tradition, is cool to the Arab commando movement. But he is expected to maintain Lebanon's present policy of permitting commandos to camp in southeastern border areas and to cross into Israel to mount guerrilla attacks.

**Unnecessary Activities**

In the other statement, the President recalled that he recommended a series of actions designed to abolish unnecessary federal activities. Congress has approved reductions that amount to only 46 percent of the goal he set, the President said.

Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, D., Mass., replied that Mr. Nixon was using "strange logic in trying to make Congress the whipping boy for his own failures in economic policy."

The White House staff selected a "laundry list" of disagreements with Congress and attempted to make any action by Congress not in keeping with the President's recommendations seem irresponsible.

Fist-fights broke out when Mr. Franjieh's 50 votes on the third ballot, requiring a simple majority, were momentarily declared insufficient for election. But after checking with aides, Speaker Salim Hammoud declared him the winner.

Mr. Franjieh, who was born in 1910, is a member of the small centralist bloc in the Assembly, a mixed group of Moslems and Roman Catholics. He was elected with the backing of supporters of three rightist political强men, including former President Camille Chamoun.

196 Votes—99 Voters

In today's election, a second ballot was called for after Mr. Franjieh failed to get the two-thirds majority required on the first ballot.

The second ballot was declared invalid after 100 votes were found to have been cast in a seat house.

Pist-fights broke out when Mr. Franjieh's 50 votes on the third ballot, requiring a simple majority, were momentarily declared insufficient for election. But after checking with aides, Speaker Salim Hammoud declared him the winner.

Mr. Franjieh, who was born in 1910, is a member of the small centralist bloc in the Assembly. The Israelis claim that a missile buildup is occurring less than 20 miles from the canal.

"Our view must be even less lenient in the light of reports attributing insincerity to us," Mr. Eban said. "This should be cleared up one way or another. Whether or not a violation can be corrected is a matter of judgment, but the least to be expected is a frank acknowledgement, not only that our complaints are sincere and without negative motive, but also accurate."

The foreign minister said Israel's relations with the United States are among 200 "Communist deportees," whose release was announced by the regime recently as part of its "new liberalization policy." Another 600 persons will remain imprisoned, a regime spokesman said.

Meanwhile, a statement issued by the now disbanded United Democratic Left party (EDDA) and clandestinely distributed to foreign newsmen said that the junta insists in holding in miserable prison and military camp conditions its very sick fighters."

The statement said that the junta deals with certain cases of sick prisoners with "premeditated criminal sadism and brutality."

Austria	6 S	Libya	9 Plant
Sierra Leone	10 G.F.	Lebanon	10 L.E.P.
Eire (Inc. tax)	1/9	Morocco	1.20 D.M.
Denmark	1.20 D.M.	Niger	0.05 F.L.
France	1.20 D.M.	Germany	1.20 D.M.
Greece	1.20 D.M.	Norway	1.20 N.kr.
Iceland	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	5 Esc.
India	2.25	Spain	15 Pes.
Iran	20 Rials	Sweden	1.20 S.kr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	2.50 L.T.
Israel	1,200 Lira	U.S. Military	300 D.L.
Japan	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

## Israel Complains Of New Buildup, Won't Bar Talks

By Peter Gross

JERUSALEM, Aug. 17 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban charged today that Egypt and the Soviet Union are continuing to construct missile sites and deploy weapons in the Suez Canal zone in projects going beyond the alleged buildup activity of the night that the cease-fire went into effect, ten days ago.

Mr. Eban confirmed, however, that Israel would not let the allegations delay the opening of proposed peace negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations Middle East mediator, Gunnar Jarring. Further evidence of the enemy's buildup activity has been forwarded to the United States, the foreign minister said, and should remove all doubts of violations of the American-sponsored agreement for a military standstill between Israel and the United Arab Republic.

### Eban Sees 2 Algerians' Release Soon

Predicts Israeli, Not Algerian Solution

JERUSALEM, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban indicated today the two Algerians detained when they transited at Lydda Airport last Friday will soon be released.

However, Mr. Eban refused to say when their release will take place.

In Tel Aviv, newspapers quoting no sources for their reports, said the release of Maj. Khalid

**To Bar Peaceful Settlement****Arafat Seeks Iraqi Support, Starts Diplomatic Offensive**

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Yassir Arafat, the Arab commando chief, met with Iraqi leaders in Baghdad today after reportedly telling his followers in Amman yesterday that they would turn the Jordanian capital into "another Hanoi" and that any Middle East peace would be "soiled by our gun barrels."

Commando representatives here disclosed that Mr. Arafat would soon also visit Syria, which, like Iraq, backs the commandos' militant stance toward Israel.

(The AP reported that, Fatah, the commando newspaper, said today that the Palestinians and several Arab nations are launching a diplomatic offensive to frustrate a political settlement in the Middle East.)

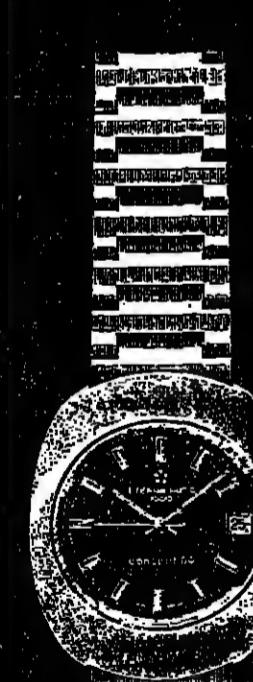
It said, that the drive includes a special Aug. 27 session of the Palestinian National Council (parliament), to which representatives of "progressive forces" of the world will be invited. The newspaper said the offensive also includes Mr. Arafat's trip and visits by other commando delegations to Communist China, North Vietnam and North Korea. "All completely support the Palestinian revolution," the paper said.

There are wise New Yorkers who regard Boston as a most civilized point of departure for the continent.

The Ritz is for them.



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**New Charges, But Israel Is Willing to Talk****Eban Says Egypt Continues Buildup**

(Continued from Page 1)

Representation. Israel and Mr. Jarring want the foreign ministers to negotiate, whereas the Arab states have designated their lower-ranking permanent representatives at the United Nations as their delegates.

U.S. Urges Talks Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—The State Department today called for a prompt start of Arab-Israeli peace talks, saying the diplomatic search for a Middle East settlement should not be delayed by Israel's charges of cease-fire violations by Egypt.

Officials withheld formal comment on Mr. Eban's press conference statement about the delay here in interpreting intelligence data. But they were clearly surprised by his angry remarks.

They said that the United States was not impugning Israel's integrity, accuracy or sincerity but simply was not willing to reach a judgment on such a serious matter of alleged Egyptian cease-fire violations until all the available evidence had been scrupulously analyzed.

**Egyptians Seized, Harassed in Iraq, Cairo Charges**

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Iraqi police detained five Egyptians and besieged the Egyptian embassy in Baghdad, searching all visitors in a "series of unnecessary arbitrary measures against Egyptians in Iraq," the authoritative newspaper al-Ahram said today.

Relations between Egypt and Iraq have deteriorated steadily over Egypt's acceptance last month of the American peace initiative. Al-Ahram said three members of an Egyptian trade mission, a textile expert and a bodyguard of the Egyptian military attaché in Baghdad were detained and all visitors to the embassy or its trade office were carefully searched.

It gave no date for the incidents. It said Iraqi Ba'th party officials boasted they were in retaliation for an investigation in Cairo of two Ba'thists who distributed leaflets against the Egyptian government.

These pamphlets were printed inside the Iraqi Embassy and left the embassy in a diplomatic car, it said. None of the Egyptians in Iraq violated the law, the paper said.

**Guerrillas Claim Raids on Israel**

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (AP).—A joint guerrilla force from el-Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) twice attacked the Israeli village of Maharah, in upper Galilee yesterday causing huge fires, a PFLP communiqué claimed here today.

It was the first time ever that el-Fatah commandos, the largest Arab guerrilla group, joined PFLP men in an operation against Israel across Lebanese territory.

**Kissinger Briefed By Bahr on Accord**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Egon Bahr, one of the designers of West Germany's new non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union, conferred with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs, at a White House luncheon meeting today on the new Bonn-Moscow accord.

Mr. Bahr, who is state secretary in the office of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, laid the groundwork for the treaty with the Soviet Union in eight months of preparatory work including meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Bahr was due to return to Bonn after his one-day round of talks in Washington. One of the topics Mr. Bahr is expected to discuss here is the suggestion that there be a Four Power Western summit meeting.

**U.S. Balance Of Payments**

(Continued from Page 1)

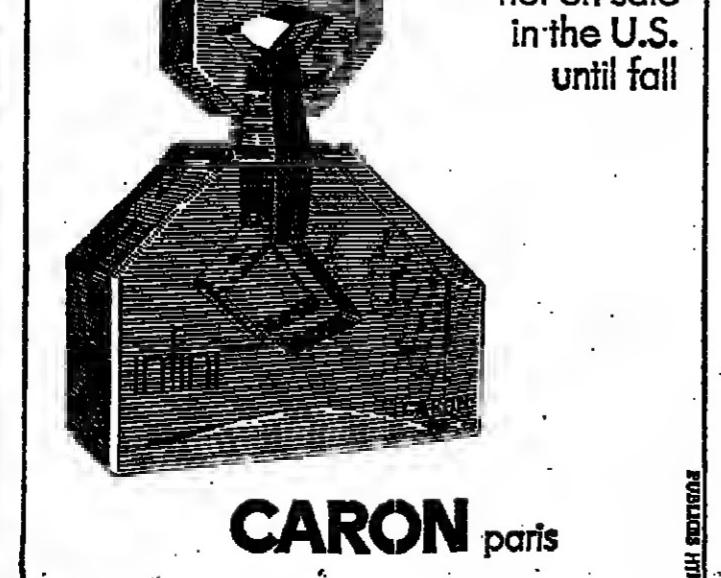
\$695 million on the plus side from "special financial transactions," the largest of which was the purchase of \$800 million of U.S. Treasury securities by Canada. But this was offset (by how much cannot yet be determined) by large flows of U.S. dollars into that country in anticipation of subsequent upward valuation of the Canadian dollar. There were also large flows into German marks as Bonn tightened monetary policy, increasing the lure of higher interest rates.

Other plus factors were a \$178 million decline in the net purchase of foreign securities by Americans and a small rise in foreign purchases of U.S. securities.

The chief negative items included a \$656 million increase in bank-reported claims against the U.S. Most of this represented private loans to Canadians and Japanese not covered by the U.S. foreign credit restraint program. There was also a \$574 million increase in "other transactions"—the shadowy residual balance after all known transactions are accounted for. The Commerce Department said the increase may indicate a large outflow of funds into the Eurodollar market. (Eurodollars are American currency used for loans in Europe.)

**Infini.**  
new perfume by caron

not on sale  
in the U.S.  
until fall



GEORG JENSEN SILVER



UNEQUIVOCAL DISAPPROVAL—Australian Attorney General Thomas E. F. Hughes (right) yields a cricket bat in one hand and grabs a demonstrator by the collar in front of his home in a Sydney suburb. The confrontation took place when the demonstrators, calling for a moratorium in Vietnam, attempted to invade Mr. Hughes's home.

**Czechs Bar More Tourists At Frontier**

VIENNA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia today tightened control along its border with Austria and turned away numerous Western tourists, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said the large-scale entry ban, imposed over the weekend, was intensified today and affected several travelers from various nations. While there was no definite figure of the number of refusals, the total was considerable, the spokesman said.

[Czech border guards refused

entry to 1,121 people wanting to enter Czechoslovakia from West Germany at the weekend, Bavarian border police reported today, according to the Associated Press.]

A group of 14 Western students, among them some from the United States, Canada and other Western nations, was turned away at the border railroad station of Gmünd (Ceske Velenice) on the Vienna-Prague route, the spokesman said.

Ten other Western tourists were

refused entry into Czechoslovakia when traveling to the Vienna-Prague "Vindobona" Express, he added. Ten Germans were turned away at the checkpoint at Drasenhofen. Similar incidents were reported from all other Austro-Czech border check points, the spokesman said.

The travel restrictions affected all journalists, students, priests and persons born in Czechoslovakia. All those were turned away regardless of their valid visas, he added.

"Our border control officials learned that the travel restrictions will remain in force until Aug. 25," the spokesman said.

Czechoslovakia imposed the travel restrictions in an obvious attempt to avoid troubles on Aug. 21, the second anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion. On the first anniversary of the invasion, five persons were killed and hundreds injured during demonstrations to protest American troops.

"God Save Us"

"God save us," shot back Sen. McGovern, "from whatever may be [the President's] worst hour." He noted that he and Sen. Hatfield were combat veterans but said that they felt obligated to "share the decisions affecting young American lives."

The Vice-President said he did not question the patriotism of Sens. Hatfield and McGovern, but found fault with "their wisdom, their logic and their judgment, and I question also their sense of justice."

He said he found it frank that senators who did not speak out

while President Johnson sent \$32,000 troops to Vietnam "are obstructing and undercutting a President who is bringing 265,000 Americans home."

Arrested were Rabbi Harold L. Novak, 34, and Sander A. Sternberg, 19, both of Philadelphia; and Leonard Shuster, 34, of suburban Wynnewood. All were charged with violations of the Firearms Act and failure to register guns. Rabbi Novak was released on nominal bail and Mr. Shuster and Mr. Sternberg both posted bail of \$1,000.

Gold Biscuits Nipped

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17 (AP).—Two unidentified French nationals

were arrested today for allegedly smuggling into India gold valued at \$123,000. A customs official said the metal was in the shape of biscuits market "Credit Suisse."

**3 Seized in U.S. In Jewish March**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—A rabbi and two other members of the militant Jewish Defense League were arrested on firearms charges yesterday as they embarked on a march to Washington to protest persecution of Jews in Russia.

The three were arrested as they stopped at a monument to Jewish martyrs, about 12 blocks from Independence Hall. Police said they confiscated four shotguns and a rifle and about 100 rounds of ammunition.

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LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE

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PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN

15 NEW BOND STREET

LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN

101 RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS 1

CASA DANESA GEORG JENSEN

57 VIA FRANCESCO CRISPI, ROMA

CARON paris

**He's Uncurbed, Agnew Insists**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T.

Agnew said today that President Nixon had never asked him to tone down his controversial speeches and that his relationship to the White House was closer than ever.

"The President has never indicated that he wanted me to turn off the blowtorch," Mr. Agnew said in a copyrighted interview with U.S. News & World Report. "I know that my relationship with the White House is stronger than ever before."

If Mr. Nixon wanted him to be less critical, Mr. Agnew said, he would "call in the Vice-President and say: 'For gosh sakes, knock this off. You know we're not going that road. Go out there and tell them how great they are. Forget about criticizing them.'"

But Mr. Agnew said, the President had never done that.

The agency gave no indication of the amount or type of military aid China has agreed to provide.

But it said the aid is to support

the "just struggle" of the Cambodian people against the United States and the Phnom Penh government, which ousted the prince last March.

"We will also strengthen the traditional friendship between the peoples of Cambodia and China," it said.

The agency added that the agreement was signed by the chief of general staff of the Chinese armed forces, Huang Yung-shan, and Gen. Duong Sam Oi, minister of military equipment and armament of the Cambodian government in exile.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Penn Nout, premier of the exile government.

Prince Sihanouk, who has made his home in Peking since his March 18 overthrow, was apparently not at the signing ceremony.

**Agnew Critical Of Senators**

(Continued from Page 1)

capacity of the United States—if we sink home, defeated, from the battlefield of Southeast Asia."

Mr. Agnew scolded Schatz doves, including Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who argue that the President's decision to send troops into Cambodia under-scores the need to place limits on a President's war-making powers.

Instead, said the Vice-President, the decision, which he called "the finest hour" in the Nixon presidency, makes the case that the Senate "should leave the President alone" to take necessary steps to protect American troops.

"God Save Us"

"God save us," shot back Sen. McGovern, "from whatever may be [the President's] worst hour." He noted that he and Sen. Hatfield were combat veterans but said that they felt obligated to "share the decisions affecting young American lives."

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while President Johnson sent \$32,000 troops to Vietnam "are obstructing and undercutting a President who is bringing 265,000 Americans home."

Nixon's Targets

Among the recommendations

of Congress has failed to act or acted unfavorably on are, according to the President and his budget advisers:

• Unfairly weighted school assistance in federally impacted school districts.

• Misuse of long-term institutional care of the Medicaid program.

• Failure to require private health insurers to reimburse the government for Veterans Administration hospital treatment of their policyholders.

• Costs of voluntary grading, classifying and inspection of tobacco, cotton and grain.

• Failure of Congress to approve disposal of surplus stockpiles of commodities.

• Failure of Congress to change the tax laws so that federal railroad retirement benefits would be counted as income in setting veterans' pensions.

• Congressional action to overturn reorganization that would eliminate inefficiency in chronic disease control efforts, unsuccessful programs to help universities solve critical community problems, and ineffective federal assistance programs for commercial fisheries.

• Operation subsidies for the nuclear ship Savannah.

Doomed Prisoners Slain

MANILA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Four

of six prisoners sentenced to die in the electric chair were shot to

death Saturday while trying to

escape from death row of the national penitentiary at Muntinlupa, 20 miles outside Manila. Prisoners

sawed an iron bar off a window in their cell with a hacksaw and wiggled out during a heavy rain

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Only the best perfumes

Here's one house we

know we can count on 100%

Temple Fielding

Worst Violence in Florida

## Disorders Erupt in 6 States; Two Trapped Policemen Die

**NEW YORK.** Aug. 17 (UPI)—An explosion killed one policeman and injured seven others in Omaha, Neb., another damaged a federal building in Minneapolis, an ambushed Chicago policeman died and angry Negroes hurled firebombs and sniped at police in three Broward County, Fla., communities yesterday and today. Troubles flared in six states.

In Hollywood, Fla., angry blacks caught police in a cross-fire of sniper bullets early today and went on a firebombing and looting spree there and in neighboring Dania and Pompano Beach.

At one point, three carloads of Dania police were pinned down for several minutes in a cross-fire by snipers. The officers managed to blast their way to safety with shotguns and rifles.

"We have a riot in Hollywood and civil disturbances in Pompano Beach and Dania," a weary dispatcher at the Broward County sheriff's office said at the height of the action.

At least a dozen fires were started by arsonists in the three communities, which are near Miami. One Dania police car was burned and several other police cars were ridden by shotgun and rifle fire.

## Spider Starts It

The trouble broke out last night when a Dania officer chased a speeding car eight miles into Hollywood's west side Negro district and caught its driver. A mob stopped

**Mrs. Kasabian Calls Herself God's Envoy**

**LOS ANGELES.** Aug. 17 (AP)—Linda Kasabian testified today that she believes she is an "envoy from God," sent to tell the world that Charles Manson is a "false prophet."

Mrs. Kasabian, in her 18th day on the witness stand, said under re-cross-examination that she had "a vision" during the murder of actress Sharon Tate and four others last August.

"All of a sudden, I saw within myself what Charles Manson was doing and that he was leading myself into self-destruction," she said.

"Did that vision tell you what Charles Manson was?" asked Ronald Hughes, attorney for Leslie Van Houten, a co-defendant.

## He Was the Devil!

"Yes, I felt he was the devil," Mrs. Kasabian replied.

The testimony came as Mr. Hughes concentrated on the witness' previous statement that as she looked into the eyes of one of the dying victims, she ceased believing that Manson was Jesus Christ.

Q—"Did you feel that this vision was from the universe, from some power outside yourself?"

A—"Yes."

Q—"You felt that it had some supernatural origin?"

A—"Yes, I guess so."

Q—"What does a vision mean to you?"

A—"I think, I guess."

The prosecution objected that these are metaphysical questions that even a psychiatrist couldn't answer, but Mr. Hughes was allowed to continue.

Q—"Do you feel you're an emissary from God?"

A—"Yes."

Q—"In what respect are you an emissary?"

A—"I can't say."

Q—"Do you feel that your mission is to tell the world who Charles Manson really is?"

A—"Yes."

Q—"Do you feel that God has sent you to tell who Charles Manson really is?"

A—"Yes, it's what I feel in my heart. But I'm not really sure."

Mr. Hughes then asked if she had come to tell the world that Manson was the devil. She answered, "He's a false prophet," then defined that as: "A person who professes false beliefs, puts in lies and delusions with a little bit of truth."

Mr. Hughes was the last of four defense attorneys to take up re-cross-examination. Mrs. Kasabian is expected to conclude her testimony when he finishes.

## Angela Davis Eluded Capture In Alabama Over Red Tape

**SAN FRANCISCO.** Aug. 17 (UPI)—Angela Davis, missing Communist black militant charged with murder in a San Rafael courthouse shootout that killed four men, narrowly escaped capture in Alabama last weekend.

Lt. Dan Jordan, of the Jefferson County sheriff's office in Birmingham, said today the ousted University of California philosophy instructor left Birmingham 20 minutes before a series of raids Saturday which had been delayed by legal red tape.

"I feel the reason we didn't get her was because when we learned of her presence, we had to telegraph the San Rafael courthouse to be sure they had warrants for her arrest," Lt. Jordan said.

Jerrold Lader, an assistant U.S. attorney in San Francisco, said yesterday a shotgun used to kill Judge Harold Haley, 65, in San Rafael Aug. 7 had been purchased two days earlier by Miss Davis.

**FBI in Action**

Because Miss Davis, 26, was seen in her home town of Birmingham, Mr. Lader said, a federal fugitive warrant had been obtained for her arrest. Such a warrant brings FBI agents into the search.

Previously, she had been charged in state warrants with murder and kidnapping because of the fatal escape attempt by three Negro convicts and their teen age accomplices.

Under California law, anyone aiding or abetting in a major crime is equally guilty with the direct participants.

Four guns Miss Davis allegedly had purchased were smuggled into Judge Haley's courtroom by Jonathan Jackson, 17, during the trial of James D. McLain, 37, a San Quentin convict charged with assaulting a guard with a knife.

Three convicts and Jackson took the judge, an assistant district attorney and three women jurors as hostages and attempted to flee in a rented truck.

In the ensuing battle, the judge

## Unemployment Rate Soars Among Youths in U.S. Slump

By William Robbins

**WASHINGTON.** Aug. 17 (UPI)—The U.S. economic slowdown, bearing out fears widely expressed two months ago, has taken a heavy toll among young people this summer. Their unemployment rate for June and July rose to 15.7 percent from 12.8 percent in the summer of 1969 and reached the highest peak in six years.

Among Negroes in the group, aged 16 to 21, the unemployment rate rose to 30.2 percent, from 24.8 percent a year earlier.

Although the widespread explosions of urban violence had been responsible earlier for the decline in jobs.

The greatest decline in employment was in sections of metropolitan regions outside the core areas and in small towns. Mean-

while, some of the summer's most notable outbreaks of youth violence have been in such small towns, such as Asbury Park, N.J., and New Bedford, Mass.

The unemployment rate among young people compared with a rate of 4.7 percent in June and 5 percent in July for the overall labor force.

Aside from the higher unemployment rate for black youths in comparison with a rate of 13.6 percent for whites, there was other evidence that Negroes were more greatly affected by the problem. Only 58.5 percent of the Negro youths were actively participating in the job force as job holders or job seekers, down from 60 percent in 1969, in comparison with 61.8 percent this year for whites.

The figure for whites in the labor force represented a decline of only 1 percent.

It was the prospect of developments such as this that led to fears expressed early this summer by officials responsible for youth employment services in cities across the country.

The situation for summer employment this year is quite serious and potentially dangerous," said Alex Altheim, superintendent for youth services for the State Employment Service in New York City. His words were widely echoed by his counterparts in other cities.

The urban core areas of large metropolitan regions were the places where concern was greatest. The fears led Congress, with some urging from the Nixon administration, to appropriate \$50 million for the hiring of young people in neighborhood youth

clubs. The spokesman said Mr. Bunche, who is almost blind, is working from his hospital room. He is playing a major role in current efforts to get Arab-Israel peace talks going.

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## Expedited Justice

The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution states that "the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial." Since the backlog of criminal cases awaiting trial in the United States, at virtually every court level, is huge and increasing, there has been a concentrated discussion of this problem. It was taken up in speeches before the American Bar Association and before the governors' conference and given point by rioting in the Tombs, one of New York City's houses for the detention of persons awaiting trial.

There is quite general agreement (Chief Justice Burger and New York Mayor John V. Lindsay have stressed it) that the courts are inefficient.

In part this is due to lazy judges (Mayor Lindsay alleged) and in part to an antique pattern of practice that makes no use of modern methods or modern technologies for expediting business—as Chief Justice Burger emphasized. Also, there is a shortage of judges.

This emphasis upon the defects of the administration of justice in the United States is a welcome relief from the kind of law and order cry that results from a mystic belief in the law that resides at the end of a policeman's nightstick. There can be no doubt that it demands attention, urgently.

Whether this would produce real results in diminishing crime is at least doubtful. The pressure on the courts stems from a frightening increase in serious crimes over the past decade, as the FBI report makes manifest. That the increase in crime stems from the law's delays is dubious; the Chief Justice said that law enforcement at present is not acting as a deterrent, but it does not follow that swifter justice would do so. At most it can be said that crime should be dealt with more speedily because there is so much of it.

The real causes of crime—poverty, drugs, disrespect for any established moral order—have never been pinpointed with any accuracy. They deserve constant study, of course, and such remedial action as can be taken. To cope with what exists demands not only increased police activity but the kind of streamlining of the courts that has become a universal demand. This need not sacrifice any of the rights of the accused; rather it would give him that basic right, guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment, to a speedy trial. Both he and society at large would be the gainers.

## Bargaining Points

Some U.S. commentators expressed surprise at the statement, in a semi-official briefing that the United States would be willing to eliminate its ABM devices if the Soviet Union reciprocated. In fact, it was referred to on television as a "change in policy."

This, of course, is quite incorrect. From its outset, the much argued ABM program was recognized as a bargaining counter in the SALT talks. That it was also pressed as a necessity in case the SALT talks failed does not affect this basic situation.

The issue is not new. In the only really, if temporarily successful, attempt to limit weapons by agreement, the Washington Arms Conference of 1920, the British had a huge fleet upon the seas; the United States an even larger one—but in large part in the yards or the drawing boards. The British felt they would be forced to meet the American building program of 1916, unless some agreement could be reached—and this was in fact done: parity for both nations in capital ships. Many ships were scrapped, and contracts cancelled, and the two countries were relieved of the burden of an expensive naval race.

There were many other aspects of the arms conference, of course, including the awkward fitting in of Japan into the capital ships ratio through a halt in Pacific base-

building, which eventually proved very costly in World War II. There were subsequent agreements and disagreements over cruiser sizes and numbers, and the role of the submarine. But the principle of offering up weapons systems, built or building, for mutual advantage was established.

The Soviet Union has referred, somewhat caustically, to the American use of the ABM for bargaining purposes. But their own anti-ballistic installations, created in secrecy, and unaccompanied by anything like the public furore that has attended the advent of the ABM in the United States, serve the same purpose—if, that is, the Soviet Union wishes to limit strategic weapons.

On the whole, Washington is convinced that Moscow does want to call a halt to the potentially dangerous and obviously crushingly costly marshalling of nuclear arms. Modern weapons technology admits no limits in destructiveness, or expenses. The tragicomedy of the disposal of American nerve gas is only one illustration of the fact that such weaponry, once introduced, takes on a malign life of its own; it is easier to create than to eliminate. The answer, despite all the complexities, which were quite rightly emphasized by the Soviet delegation in Vienna, is for both powers to stop playing Frankenstein, and leave unmoved the monsters that the future threatens.

## Ulster: Britain Takes the Bit

Clark still has the solid backing of his cabinet and the support of a majority of the Unionist members of the provincial Parliament, but he was able to survive a no-confidence vote in his own County Derry constituency by only ten votes. The Unionist government supports at the grass roots has been eroded savagely by the demagogic appeals of the Rev. Ian Paisley and the Unionist defector William Craig. Bombings along the border with the Republic of Ireland and renewed violence in Londonderry's Catholic area after Protestant demonstrators had violated the ban on parades are grim reminders of how close Northern Ireland has drifted toward utter chaos and widespread bloodshed.

On his courage, decency and sense of fair play, Major Chichester-Clark deserves to survive and prevail. If he goes down, Britain could not shirk its responsibility—and its clear duty.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Moscow Milestone

In considering the German-Soviet treaty, there is little point in losing oneself in legalistic and terminological nuances. The document is an expression of the present power-political situation in Europe and the world. At least at the outset, West Germany did not move on its own initiative toward an arrangement with the East; it was urged and animated to do so by its Western allies...

But an objective evaluation of the treaty's determining factors and their possible consequences seems to show an imbalance. The advantages which accrue to Moscow are obvious. In exchange for these tangible advantages Bonn has for the time being received only more or less indefinite hopes... But hopes and expectations are not political facts.

—From the (London) Daily Telegraph.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

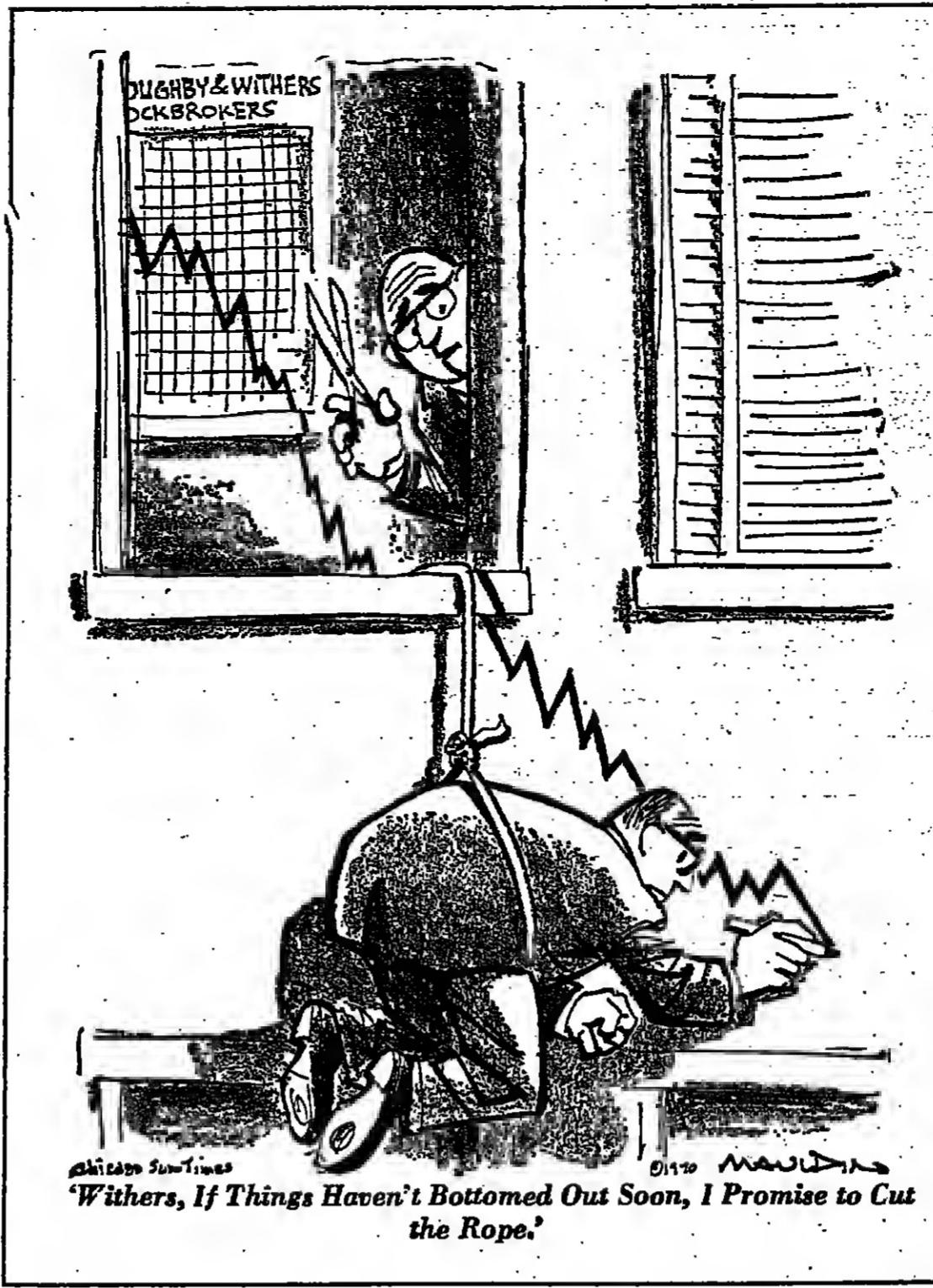
August 18, 1895

LONDON.—Parliament has only been sitting a few days, and already one Irish member has been suspended, while another—the redoubtable Tim Healy—has been plainly told "to be careful!" The new Speaker is evidently determined to put up with no nonsense, and thus is proving himself to be the right man in the right place. It is obvious he intends to uphold the dignity of the House of Commons.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 18, 1925

LONDON.—The invasion of Britain by American cinema celebrities continues, and five more film stars are now crossing the Atlantic on the Imperator. They are Miss Olive Thomas and her husband, Mr. Jack Pickford, who is of course the brother of Mary and Lottie; Miss Norma Talmadge and her sister Constance, and Miss Dorothy Gish, who is the wife of David Griffith, the world famous producer.



## Tuning Out Big Spenders

By Joseph Kraft

**WASHINGTON.**—A cloud no bigger than a nine-inch screen has been threatening American politics for years. Election by television has seemed to enjoy the unbreakable protection of economic advantage, legal obscurity and philosophical illusion.

But recent action by Congress and a few broadcasters has suddenly brightened the picture. It is now clear that in one way or another the worst political effects of TV are going to be brought under reasonable control.

The bad effects are not hard to describe. For one thing, television expenses tended to price ordinary men out of politics. In state after state candidates who can only be described as plutocrats came forward as governors and senators and congressmen. Their rise coincided with, indeed hastened, a great fall in the ordinary man's chief instrument of political action—which is the organized party.

Additionally, TV placed a tremendous premium on dramatic impact. Celebrities, particularly actors, able to use the medium with ease, became big wheels of public life. So did the kinds of issues that lend themselves to being made manifest on the tube—the Vietnam war, campus violence, black protest.

### Distortion

The net effect was to blow personalities and issues way out of proportion. It became harder than ever to reconcile differences, build consensus and foster the sense of legitimacy. The central task of democratic politics, which is not easy under any conditions, was thus enormously complicated.

Initial efforts to right these wrongs were about as promising as the vegetarian movement. Broadcasters made money out of politics—about \$60 million from all candidates in the 1968 election, for example. So naturally they began to resist change.

Officials who conducted the briefing following an opening statement by the President argued that the real turning point in post-war policy came last year with the President's promise of negotiation rather than confrontation.

They recalled President Kennedy's inaugural address nearly 10 years ago with its promise that the United States would bear any burden, pay any price, in the defense of liberty throughout the world.

They said that the contrast with the cold war rhetoric in the Kennedy inaugural and the offer to negotiate in the Nixon speeches demonstrates the transformation that has taken place in the world and in America since the early 1960s.

Because of the Sino-Soviet conflict, the divisions in other parts of the Communist world and the domestic contradictions challenging Soviet leaders there are open for negotiations that did not exist a decade ago, the officials argued.

An official said the Israeli deep penetration raids were a factor in prompting the Soviets to introduce Soviet pilots and missiles into Egypt. The Egyptians were hurting very badly from the raids and Moscow was under great pressure to help.

would be limited to broadcast expenses of about \$5 million—less than half of what the Republicans alone spent last time.

In such populous states as New York, candidates for governor and senator would spend maybe 10 or 20 percent of what they had been shelling out. At the same time,

thanks to the cut rates and the suspension of the "equal opportunity" clause for presidential elections, there would be ample access to the media for political candidates.

A slightly different measure was passed by the Senate, but differences were resolved in conference between the two houses in a matter of hours. While a presidential veto is possible, because the bill uniformly works against the Republicans and their

against the bill uniformly works against the Democrats.

The basic effect of the bill will be to cut campaign spending drastically. If applied to the next presidential election, each party

will have to raise \$10 million less than the Republicans.

If the Soviets will agree to limit the building of their large SS-9 offensive weapons and their defensive weapons then the United States will limit or abandon the Safeguard ABM system, an official said.

If, on the other hand, the Soviets

want to build up their offensive weapons, numbering several hundred more than the U.S. arsenal, this country would have no choice but to continue to build defensive weapons, it was emphasized.

Discussing the Middle East, officials said minor violations of the cease-fire on the Israeli borders with Syria, Jordan and Lebanon by the guerrillas were to be expected and should not upset the agreement.

However, they said that the critical place is along the Israeli-Egyptian front where there are no guerrillas.

The official declined to speculate on the Israeli charge that the Soviets moved SAM missile sites closer to the Suez Canal immediately after the cease-fire began and in violation of the agreement.

However, the official acknowledged that the whole arrangement for peace talks was a fragile thing and a constant concern to the administration.

United States officials played a major role in bringing about the agreement and are bearing a heavy responsibility in maintaining it.

For example, the official reported that a week ago Egypt lodged a complaint with Washington, not with the United Nations, that 12 Israeli aircraft crossed the canal over the city of Suez.

The United States promptly took up the complaint with Israel, only to be advised a few hours later that the Egyptians based their complaint on an error.

Administration officials still regard the Middle East as an area of greater potential danger than Southeast Asia because of the possibilities of conflict with the Soviet Union.

An official said the Israeli deep penetration raids were a factor in prompting the Soviets to introduce Soviet pilots and missiles into Egypt. The Egyptians were hurting very badly from the raids and Moscow was under great pressure to help.

**Bernard Levin**  
**From London:**

"Woe and alas. For the weevils, balked of their plan to abolish the London telephone directory entirely, have now decided to ruin it instead."

**L**ONDON.—Two years ago, the people in charge of the Post Office (which in Britain runs not only the mails but also the telephone service) announced that they had decided to abolish the London telephone-book. This work, which consists of four volumes, in a single alphabetical sequence, for inner London, and five smaller ones for the suburban areas, was one of the finest examples of such a work in the world; its principles of alphabetization, layout, format and the like were models of clarity and common sense and the book had served London well for decades.

The authorities announced that it was to be withdrawn, and replaced by no fewer than thirty-six volumes, and these volumes were not to be in one alphabetical order; each was to cover one, and only one, of the London boroughs. In other words, if you wanted to ring somebody up and did not know in which of these largely artificial and arbitrary areas of London he lived, you would have to plough through anything up to 36 books to find his number.

Now the true horror of this scheme lay not so much in its obvious lunacy, nor even in the obdurate and manic way it was defended when the row started; it lay in the fact that inspection of the scheme revealed that nobody, in any circumstances whatever, could possibly be better off for it. The only result it could possibly have would be to inconvenience a large number of people, with absolutely no compensating advantages, for anybody living in any circumstances whatever.

Here, I regret, I have to blow my own trumpet. At that time, I was writing a daily column in the London Daily Mail. I sharpened my favorite hatchet and went to work. The paper gave me as much space as I wanted, my readers rallied round by the thousand and I waged war on the project, day in and day out, until the authorities realized that I was not only capable of doing so, but eager to.

But mark the circumstances in which victory was secured, and mark also an ominous development that has taken place since. In the middle of the battle, there was a government reshuffle, the postmaster-general was shifted to another post and a new man climbed onto the hot seat. The new man took one look at the scheme and realized that it was totally indefensible; he scrapped it as soon as he decently could.

Raging paranoia begins at this point, and I have to hold on tight to my sanity with both hands to stop myself believing that the Post Office authorities really are doing this as an act of revenge for their defeat two years ago.

They are not, of course. But then why are they doing it? When the storm broke, they started to babbble about their computer, but that was the veriest nonsense; the computer could as easily prepare a sensible and useful phone-book as a foolish and useless one. There makes any sense at all.

This time the fight may be much harder to win, because (as I have explained) the Post Office is now not immediately answerable to Parliament. There are already plenty of warriors in the field, however, and I am sanguine of the eventual outcome; already the enemy has paused for "reconsideration." But, even if sanity wins and Juncos goes limping from the field, it will not answer the most important question: Who is in charge of our lives that such things can be contemplated, and who is neglecting his national duty in not stamping on them the moment they crawl out from under the stone?

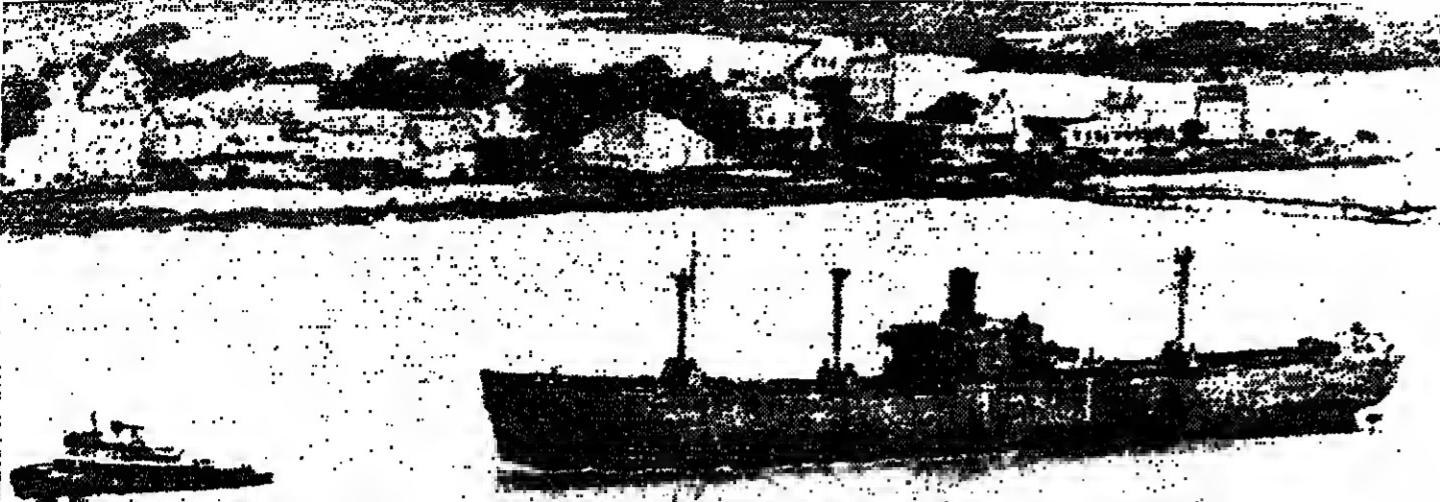
*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.*

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Italy (air) ...	\$12.00	\$24.00	Morocco (air) ...	\$12.00	\$24.00
Korea (air) ...	\$12.00	\$24.00	North Africa (air) ...	\$12.00	\$24.00
Kuwait (air) ...	\$12.00	\$24.00	Other African (air) ...	\$12.00	\$24.00
Liberia (air) ...	\$12.00	\$24.00	Other Asian (air) ...	\$12.00	\$24.00
Lybia (air) ...	\$12.00	\$24.00	Other Latin American (air) ...		



**DEATH CARGO**—A tugboat pulls the Liberty ship Lebaron Russell Briggs and its cargo of 66 tons of deadly nerve gas rockets toward its deep Atlantic grave. The ship is scheduled to be scuttled sometime today.

## Ulster Cabinet Given Report On \$2.4 Million Flood Loss

BELFAST, Aug. 17 (UPI)—The Northern Ireland cabinet met in emergency session today to discuss how to repair the \$2.4 million damage caused by floods last weekend. Cabinet ministers received initial reports of the extent of the damage from Home Minister Robert Forster and Development Minister Brian Faulkner, both of whom made personal tours of the regions most severely hit.

There were no serious injuries.

## 2 Bomb Blasts Jar London; 2 Are Injured

LONDON, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—A young man and his girl ended their evening at a movie by unfortunately carrying away a bomb. It went off minutes later in their small car.

This was the theory of Scotland Yard detectives today following the mysterious explosion last night.

Badly injured in the blast were Harry Burnett, 24, and Anna Pritchard, 17, a Finnish au pair girl working in London.

When their car blew up, the couple had just been to see "Woodstock," a film about a rock music festival at the Empire Theatre in London's Leicester Square.

### Soon After Warning

Five minutes earlier, police had been warned that a bomb was set to go off in the theater.

Mr. Burnett and Miss Pritchard left the theater carrying a blue and white bag. Five minutes later, as they drove up nearby Charing Cross Road, their car was wrecked by an explosion.

The theory was that Mr. Burnett, promising design architect, had picked up the bomb by mistake, taking away the wrong bag.

He was reported to be in fair condition after undergoing an emergency operation. Miss Pritchard suffered burns to 20 percent of her body and was said to be severely shocked.

Iberia Office Bombed

Iberia tonight another explosion ripped the offices of Iberia, the Spanish airline on Regent Street, the Associated Press reported. Windows were shattered but there were no immediate reports of injuries. The bomb had been left in a doorway.

During the evening London's Iffco Hotel and an office block in the central London area were searched by police after anonymous phone calls said bombs had been planted. Police found nothing.

The situation was complicated by an anonymous telephone call during the day to the London Evening News. The caller, a man with a pronounced Irish accent, said:

"The bloke in the car didn't plant the bomb. We want the bloke taken in for questioning to be released."

This was an apparent reference to the case in which six men appeared in court this morning accused of conspiring to cause explosions.

## Ex-Aide in Bonn Got Draft Copy Of Russia Treaty

Cologne, West Germany, Aug. 17 (AP)—A former parliamentary aide secretary to ex-Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger said tonight he had received a copy of a draft non-Moscow non-aggression treaty from a source in East Germany who had leaked it to the West German press in June.

Baron Theodor von Guttentag, member of the Bavarian wing of the opposition Christian Democratic party in parliament, said in a television interview he felt it necessary to inform the West German public that its government was neglecting the division of Germany.

The draft was worked out last May in preliminary negotiations between Chancellor Willy Brandt's chief envoy Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The treaty was signed yesterday in Moscow.

Leakage of the so-called "Grotto Papers" to the West German press in June caused an uproar in Bonn and demands within government quarters for tightened security.

Controversy was intensified last week when two nationally circulated newspapers of the giant Springer chain published leaked versions of the actual treaty at the eve of its signing. Baron von Guttentag did not discuss last week's leak.

## Vatican City Grants No Indulgence To Speeders, Raises Traffic Fines

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Motorists who sin against the Vatican City's traffic laws will find the penalties tougher—and that goes for everyone from cardinals to gardeners.

Protestants and Roman Catholics ignored their sectarian differences to work with their common adversaries, British troops, to clear away the foot-deep mud left in thousands of homes.

No more serious flooding was reported during the night.

Less than one week ago, British troops had been forbidden to walk the streets alone for fear that they might be attacked by the warring religious factions. But both sides praised the soldiers for their rescue and relief work.

Meanwhile, the government lifted its two-week ban on public serving drinks after 8 p.m. Beginning tonight, all bars will be allowed to remain open until 10 p.m.

A post office spokesman said that it would be a few days before telephone workmen had repaired the flood damage that put 5,000 telephones out of service. Roads that were closed in the flooding have been reopened.

## London Subway, Buses Raise Fares; Some Refuse to Pay

By Paul Hofmann

LONDON, Aug. 17 (NYT)—Some raise was part of the body's reorganization.

Commuters picketed stations or refused to pay for tickets today in protest against increases in subway and bus fares. Others switched to motorcycles or organized car pools.

However, most of greater London's seven million strap-hangers reacted with characteristic apathy to the increase in the cost of their last-mile daily trips.

The fare increase was 100 percent on some short subway stretches in central London. A trip from Piccadilly Circus to Victoria Station that had cost sixpence (six cents) now costs a shilling (13 cents), the minimum fare.

A spokesman for London Transport, the agency operating subways and buses in the capital's 800-square-mile area, said the fare

**British Agencies Open Probe Of Growing Barbiturate Use**

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Aug. 17 (NYT)—The British government, concerned about the increasing use of barbiturates in intravenous injections, has asked treatment centers and local police officers for details on the extent of the misuse.

The government's concern coincided with a report by a prominent London psychiatrist, Sir Aubrey Lewis, of the misuse of drugs and the growing problems of barbiturate poisonings throughout Britain.

"There is abundant evidence that doctors prescribe barbiturates in large quantities without very much regard for the risks which attend their use," Sir Aubrey said in his report, called "Amphetamines, Barbiturates, LSD and Cannabis, Their Use and Misuse."

"There are strong grounds for insisting that prescriptions should be limited in the amount made available and that a 'refill' should require a new prescription," the report said.

**Puzzled by Switch**

Exactly why numerous barbiturate-takers prefer to dissolve the tablets now and inject them—a far more dangerous method than swallowing the pills—remains unclear.

"They seem to get a thrill out of it. It's more fashionable," said a physician and narcotics specialist at Charing Cross Hospital in London. "It's increased a hell of a lot in the past few years."

"We're getting now as many as 12 a day who have injected themselves with barbiturates," said the doctor, who declined to give his name. "Two years ago we hardly had any. Now, they inject themselves with all kinds of junk; they come in with gangrene of the toes and feet, abscesses of the arms and legs. Some of them are unconscious."

"Their aspistic technique is appalling—they must use the filthiest needles."

**No Deaths Recently**

Although there have been no recent reports of deaths because of intravenous injections of barbiturates—the number of barbiturate-takers is unknown—the government has acted within recent days to stem the drug's misuse, especially with intravenous injections.

The government has asked all chief constables (police chiefs) for information on the extent of the barbiturate problem. The Department of Health and Social Security is also pressing treatment centers for details on barbiturates. The information will be sent to a newly formed Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence that will advise government agencies on the drug problem.

"We know this problem of the misuse of barbiturates, especially by intravenous means, is growing and we're trying to find out how extensive it is," said a spokesman with the Department of Health and Social Security. "We've been aware of this maintaining phenomenon for more than a year."

## Sydney Health Risk In Garbage Strike

SYDNEY, Aug. 17 (AP)—Sydney will face a serious health risk if a strike of garbage men lasts two more days, Lord Mayor LE. McDermott said yesterday.

The strike, which started Friday, involves garbage, parking and cleaning services in Australia's largest city. Garbage began piling up when the City Council employees struck for higher wages. The strikers say they will not resume work until Wednesday.

**900 m.p.h. for Concorde**

BRISTOL, England, Aug. 17 (AP)—Concorde 002, the British prototype of the supersonic Anglo-French airliner, reached its fastest speed yet—nearly 1,360, a little over 900 m.p.h.—today in the third flight in its latest series of tests.

## Russia Tells WHO Cholera Is Controlled

### Little Chance Is Seen Of Spread Westward

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (UPI)—The World Health Organization said today it has been told by the Soviet government that the outbreak of cholera in the region of Astrakhan has been mastered and is under complete control.

WHO spokesmen said that there are no indications the disease is spreading farther west and that such a development is considered highly improbable.

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1970

*Op-Ed*  
Japan to Lift Some Bars on Investments

## Foreign Ownership

## Laws Due for Change

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. (NYT).—The tanker

## Transport of Arctic Oil Stirs Debate

By William D. Smith

Manhattan, conqueror of the Arctic, is now plying the warmer waters of the Persian Gulf. But the debate still flourishes on whether the pioneering effort has really opened up the ice-clogged arteries of the Northwest Passage to commercial shipping.

The discussion waxed last week between Ottawa and Houston, touching corporate board rooms in New York and government offices in Washington on the way.

In Ottawa, the word circulated in government circles that the oil companies had decided not to build a new breed of ice-breaking tankers to traverse the northern waters. Instead, according to this viewpoint, the vast oil riches of the Alaskan North Slope would be carried to market over a transcontinental pipeline that would pick up Canadian oil as it went.

## Still Studying Data

From the Houston offices of Humble Oil and Refining Co., the chief sponsor of the voyage, came a quick denial that a marine solution to the problem of transporting the Alaskan oil had been shelved.

A spokesman for the affiliate of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey commented:

"We are still studying the data collected during the two Arctic voyages of the SS Manhattan and will announce our findings when the studies are completed and evaluated. It would be premature to announce any conclusions at this time."

The company has indicated that it would make a decision sometime late this year.

It appears likely that there is truth in both the reports from Ottawa and the statements from Houston. There is every indication that the companies are now leaning decidedly toward moving the oil by pipeline.

Yet research on the ship is definitely going on in Houston, and in Washington among high

Coast Guard officials. Jersey Standard has people in Helsinki working on basic ice-breaking concepts. Design work on ice-breaking tankers is also going on at a very serious pace at Newport News Ship Building and Drydock Co.

The negative feelings about the possibility of opening permanently an Arctic sea route are the result of both real and imaginary factors. An announcement of a pipeline study by Humble, British Petroleum Co. and Atlantic Richfield Co., the concerns involved in the Manhattan project, led some persons to believe that the marine solution had been jettisoned.

This is somewhat simplistic thinking, for the oil companies are always very loath to put all their barrels in one basket.

A second negative influence was the apparently real likelihood that the Arctic is getting colder and that in the intermediate-range future ice conditions will become more difficult.

## Cost Estimates Rise

The third and strongest drawback is that even without complete and detailed analysis of the data brought back from the trip it is apparent that ships capable of navigating the Arctic ice will need a lot more steel and power than originally expected. Cost estimates have soared from \$30 million to \$60 million to \$70 million to \$100 million a ship.

The cost of building and running a fleet of 30 to 40 ships that would be needed to transport 2 million barrels of oil a day would thus come close to equaling the \$4 billion to \$5 billion cost of a transcontinental pipeline. Finally the pipeline has the added virtue of being a tested method of operation.

On the plus side, the delay that the Trans-Alaska Pipeline is facing because of conservationist objections has made the sea route appealing.

## Blames Japan for U.S. Protectionism

## Rep. Boggs Warns EEC on Trade Policy

LONDON, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—dampen protectionist fires burning

higher, hoth in the United States."

Upurge of Protectionism  
An American congressional today warned the Common Market of the dangers of an inward-looking trade policy and blamed Japanese trading restrictions for the growth of protectionism in the United States.

Rep. Hale Boggs, D. La., chairman of the House Subcommittee on Foreign Trade, told a press conference here that an enlarged Common Market which adopted an inward-looking trade policy would encourage those in the United States wanting high tariff barriers.

Speaking at the start of a tour of Britain, France and Italy, he said: "If the market became inward-looking, that would anticipate a trade war between the three world trading blocs. If it was outward-looking it would do a lot to

Britain's president of the Board of Trade, Michael Noble, and Geoffrey Rippon, the minister in charge of negotiations to join the Common Market, centered on the U.S. relations with the EEC.

Rep. Boggs said that Mr. Noble had expressed grave concern over what he called the restrictionist aspects of the proposed 1970 trade bill.

Rep. Boggs said he will talk

with officials of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva on Wednesday, with French government ministers in Paris on Thursday and with Italian of

ficiales early next week.

## Fed Orders 5% Reserves On Bank Commercial Paper

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board, in a move that was partly technical and partly expansionary for the economy, imposed for the first time today reserve requirements against commercial paper issued by banks and simultaneously reduced reserve requirements against ordinary time and savings deposits.

The net effect of the two moves, the board said, will be to release about \$360 million now frozen as reserves that banks must hold.

The Fed said that most of the reserves thus released will become available to banks that in present circumstances might be expected to use a sizeable share of available funds in financing housing and state and local government.

A spokesman said today's twin move should not be considered a

major step toward an easier monetary policy, but he said it was in line with the Fed's previously stated aim of "moderate growth" in the money supply—demand deposits and currency—and bank credit.

The new reserve requirement on bank-related commercial paper will be 5 percent, only half as large as the 10 percent originally proposed last November. For time deposits of more than \$5 million the reserve requirement will be reduced to 5 percent from 6 percent.

The sale of commercial paper—unsecured short-term promissory notes—by bank holding companies served as a device last year and this year by which some large banks were able to escape part of the impact of the Fed's anti-inflationary tight money policy.

Today's move partly penalizes use of commercial paper, but still leaves it on a par with bank solicitation of time "certificates of deposit" as a means of raising funds. The required reserves on each will now be the same.

The board estimated that, for banks now issuing commercial paper, the combined change will increase reserve requirements by about \$50 million—\$350 million of new required reserves on commercial paper and \$300 million less on time deposits. For all other banks there will be reduction of \$400 million in required reserves.

The new reserve requirements will apply to commercial paper and time deposits outstanding in the week beginning Sept. 17 for the reserve computation period beginning Oct. 1.

The Fed said bank-related commercial paper had risen by \$5.5 billion in the past year to a current level of \$7.5 billion.

Italian Revenue Falls

RIMINI, Italy, Aug. 17. (UPI).—Finance Minister Luigi Petti announced today that Italy had collected 5,780 billion lire (\$92.25 billion) in revenue during the first six months of 1970—a deficit of 254 billion lire (\$40.4 million) from the budgeted income for the period, or 4.2 percent less than the government had anticipated.

## Iron Sand in New Zealand

## Is Suddenly a Major Asset

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 17. (NYT).—Recent technical advances have made the vast deposits of iron sand along the coasts of New Zealand, which have long been idle and a source of intense frustration, a major asset both for domestic purposes and as an export commodity.

The latest development has been two separate multimillion-dollar deals to ship iron-sand concentrate to Japan under long-term contracts to Japan.

For more than a century all attempts to use iron sand on an economic basis for smelting or other commercial purposes have failed. But new techniques in the last few years have been the key to the development of a New Zealand steel industry based on the sand that consists largely of iron ore.

The New Zealand Steel plant at Glenbrook, on the West Coast of the North Island, went into production this year. It uses 30 percent iron sand from a coastal deposit of 150 million tons, plus 20 percent scrap. High-grade steel is being produced at the plant and the prospects are good for exporting it.

## Substantial Japanese Need

Meanwhile, a demand has developed to use the iron sand in a different manner in steel production. Processes used in Japan have proved the value of blending a small proportion of iron sand with other ores in blast furnaces. The total amount of iron sand required by the Japanese is substantial.

New Zealand Steel has contracted to supply five Japanese steel companies with 11 million tons of iron-sand concentrate over a period of ten years. The value of the contract has not yet been announced.

In addition, a joint venture by

## Nixon to Keep Import Quota System on Oil

## Rejects a Task Force Study Urging Tariffs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. (AP).—President Nixon has accepted a recommendation that consideration of a tariff system to regulate foreign oil imports be discontinued and that the United States continue instead with efforts to improve the current import quota system.

It was announced today a second-quarter loss of \$6.2 million and a six-month

## Ling-Temco-Vought's Loss Rises, Debt Cited

DALLAS, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—Ling-Temco-Vought, the financially-troubled conglomerate, reported today a second-quarter loss of \$6.2 million and a six-month

loss of \$4.1 million. "we do not intend to liquidate the company."

"On the contrary," he said, "we intend to strengthen it and restore it to profitability."

Alice Standard

Second Quarter . . . . .  
Revenue (millions) 946.9 942.4  
Loss (millions) . . . . . 6.2 3.2  
Per Share loss . . . . . 1.63 0.93  
First Half . . . . .  
Revenue (millions) 1,904.1 1,776.1  
Loss (millions) . . . . . 4.1 0.49  
Per Share loss . . . . . 1.38 0.43

\* 1969 figures related to reflect acquisition.

Bankers National Life

First Half . . . . .  
Revenue (millions) . . . . . 167.6 166.6  
Profit (millions) . . . . . 7.62 5.76  
Per Share . . . . . 0.41 0.36

Certain-Teed Products

Third Quarter . . . . .  
Revenue (millions) . . . . . 160.77 158.75  
Profits (millions) . . . . . 8.17 7.95  
Per Share . . . . . 0.52 0.51

Carrier

Nine Months . . . . .  
Revenue (millions) . . . . . 117.56 105.86  
Profits (millions) . . . . . 11.2 3.28  
Per Share . . . . . 0.06 0.69

Detroit Edison

First Quarter . . . . .  
Revenue (millions) . . . . . 510.8 463.1  
Profits (millions) . . . . . 54.00 56.04  
Per Share . . . . . 1.89 1.94

International Basic Economy

First Half . . . . .  
Revenue (millions) . . . . . 130.7 119.1  
Profits (millions) . . . . . 5.01 2.31  
Per Share . . . . . 1.20 0.56

\* Includes extraordinary gain of \$2.19 million or \$2 cents per share.

Lease Data Processing

Third Quarter . . . . .  
Revenue (millions) . . . . . 140.2 122.0  
Profits (millions) . . . . . 4.25 11.87  
Per Share . . . . . 0.25 0.73

MCA

Second Quarter . . . . .  
Revenue (millions) . . . . . 65.81 63.20  
Profits (millions) . . . . . 3.32 3.61  
Per Share . . . . . 0.41 0.45

Rite Aid

First Year . . . . .  
Revenue (millions) . . . . . 138.42 129.83  
Profits (millions) . . . . . 6.34 8.15  
Per Share . . . . . 0.78 1.02

\* Includes extraordinary gain of \$2.19 million or \$2 cents per share.

## 4 Seasons Meeting Postponed for Month

LUXEMBOURG, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—Finimtrust SA, trustee of the \$15 million Eurobond issue floated last year by Four Seasons Overseas NV, said today's meeting of bondholders was postponed until Sept. 21 because of lack of a quorum.

He said that although LTV is committed to sale of Braniff and Okonite and some other assets

## Bowater Earnings Up

LONDON, Aug. 17. (Reuters).—Bowater Paper Corp. Ltd.'s net profit in the first six months of the year rose to £24.06 million (\$32.14 million) from £17.71 million in the year-ago period. Sales rose to £155 million from £141 million in the 1969 half.

Finimtrust said any moves proposed at the next meeting will be decided by a simple majority.

Volume drifted down to 6.94 million shares, as Wall Street observers agreed on one issue—that trading remained in the August doldrums.

This was only the fourth session of 1970 with turnover below 7 million shares. Most analysts believe that volume will remain relatively low until after Labor Day.

Railroads moved along the downgrade, in reaction to a Wall Street Journal appraisal stating that a caution light is flashing on railroad dividends.

Norfolk & Western Railway, which recently reduced its quarterly payout, slumped 2 1/2 to 49 5/8. Santa Fe Industries dropped 1 1/8 to 77 3/4.

At the top of the active list, American Smelting and Refining dipped 3 1/4 to 25 3/4.

Losers Top Winners

Overall, losers outpaced winners on the Big Board by 627 to 556. There were 5 highs and 42 lows for the year.

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